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ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 1, 1888.

The Nut Grass Worm.

It is said that there will be an exhibition at the state fair to be held in Macon in October some specimens of the eggs of a worm that has been recently imported into Louisiana from the West Indies for the purpose of destroying the coco or nut grass.

The experiments with this worm have been made in Madison parish, Louisiana, on the plantation of Mr. F. L. Maxwell. This plantation is largely covered with coco grass, which, as many Georgia farmers know, is a pest that is difficult to deal with. Hearing that this worm had destroyed large tracts of the nut grass in the West Indies, Mr. Maxwell imported some of the eggs. These eggs were forwarded through the mails on blades of grass covered with damp moss. Most of the eggs were spoiled in transit, but a few of them hatched, and Mr. Maxwell placed the worms in a nut grass patch. At the end of a week no signs of the worms were seen, and it was concluded that the experiment had proved to be a failure.

But one day Mr. Maxwell noticed that a number of the nut grass plants had begun to wither. Several weeks after this he observed on the under side of the grass blades many numbers of eggs, the result of the development of the worms. The first eggs arrived about the middle of May, and there have been five crops of worms. It is estimated that each moth will lay a million eggs, and at this rate a few crops of worms will cover a comparatively large area. On Mr. Maxwell's plantation they have destroyed about ten acres of nut grass since the middle of May, and are still vigorously at work. When the worm issues from the egg it makes its way down the blade of grass, eating as it goes, enters the ground, follows the root until it reaches the nut and bores its way in, thus destroying the vitality of the grass.

Naturally, Mr. Maxwell is very enthusiastic over his success in destroying the pestiferous nut grass, and he desires to distribute the eggs over the south wherever the grass has secured a foothold. This would be a very good thing, if the farmers could be sure that the activity of this remarkable worm would cease with the destruction of the nut grass; but what will be the history of the worm after the nut grass has disappeared? This may prove to be a very important question in the future, for it is possible, though we hope it is not probable, that the worm may prove to be a worse pest than the nut grass itself, which is bad enough.

The English sparrow experiment is a case in point, though we are bound to say that the worms are more valuable than the sparrow. The worms were imported to kill nut grass, and they have surpassed all anticipation. The sparrow was imported to kill insects, but insects are about the only things it doesn't attack. It may be that the West Indian worm, after destroying the nut grass, may turn its attention to other vegetation, but it is to be hoped that after it has served its purpose in the nut grass patches it will disappear.

The reports from the presidential fishing grounds in Virginia show that Grover understands this fisheries business in all its different phases.

It is rumored that six clerks in the pension department have been detailed to prepare an explanation and a defense of President Cleveland's pension vetoes. We do not believe it. This is the republican and not the democratic way. President Cleveland's pension vetoes need no defense before the honest people of this country, and if they did there is no reason why clerks in the departments should be detailed to prepare it.

It is very evident from South Carolina dispatches that the state is afflicted with the presence of small government officers whose conduct should be investigated.

The Bad Effects of a Scare.

Undoubtedly Birmingham and the state of Mississippi have the right to quarantine against all the rest of the world when they think such a course necessary. Mississippi has actually done this—she has quarantined against the entire human race beyond her borders, and Birmingham has done the next thing to it by raising an impassable barrier between herself and Atlanta.

This is going to extremes with a vengeance. Mississippi views with equal suspicion the traveler passing from Canada and the returning tourist from Florida—both must have proper health certificates before they can cross the state line. Birmingham is just as unreasonable—she picks out the healthiest city in the south to be placed under the ban of her quarantine regulations.

So far as Atlanta is concerned, it is all right. It is known to all the world that no case of yellow fever ever originated here. Some years ago refugees with the disease came here from Jacksonville, Savannah, Birmingham, Memphis, and other places, and died, but the plague did not spread, and did not claim a single victim outside of the refugees who were stricken before they entered our gates. With such a record it would strike most people that it is a poor reason for what Atlanta has done for the cities and localities benefited by her kindness and hospitality to bar her out when she still looms up as a safe and secure shelter for the afflicted. In the light of our past history it may be also said that the few among us who are disposed to criticize the liberal action of the authorities in keeping our gates wide open show themselves either strangely ignorant or ridiculously timid.

But the serious part of the whole business is the fact that a big scare is as bad and sometimes worse than a real epidemic. The whole world is now advised that Mississippi and Birmingham considers themselves in imminent danger. The actual presence of the yellow fever there with a daily record of the number of cases would not produce such an unfavorable impression as does this

prodigious scare. Thoughtful men would read the daily reports, and, as in the case of Jacksonville, the mortality might be so light that outsiders would see that the present visitation is not as dangerous as typhoid fever and diphtheria have proved themselves this season in various parts of the country. But a scare accompanied by a flurry of absurd quarantine regulations directed against the north pole, and other localities equally exempt from yellow fever, must necessarily prejudice the public mind against the places adopting such extraordinary precautions.

The thought will occur to many that it would have been a good thing for some Atlanta people if Birmingham had quarantined against us a year or so ago—it would at least have saved them some unlucky investments in Birmingham real estate. While our sister city is in the mood it might be a good idea for her to quarantine against Cartersville, and in fact against all the healthy and flourishing towns of north Georgia. They are all making such rapid progress that their Alabama competitor doubtless feels disposed to give them a whack whenever the opportunity offers, and the cheapest and easiest way of doing it is to proclaim them in a quarantine announcement.

It is needless to say that Atlanta will adhere to her old policy. She has found it safe in the past, and she has no fears for the future. It has been demonstrated that yellow fever cannot live and spread here, and we can afford to welcome the refugees from other less favored places. If a yellow fever patient should happen to stop in our city the fact will not be concealed, but will be promptly published. This was our course during former epidemics, and it is the best course. It produced no scare then, and it would produce none now. All this may make some of our neighbors in the yellow fever belt dissatisfied, but the fact is, Atlanta is notoriously healthy, and we cannot help it. We have to take our ozone and mountain breezes along with a lot of other things that have been with us from the beginning. And we are very thankful that we are so favorably situated. It is a blessed thing not only to escape an epidemic, but to escape the scare that goes before it. Atlanta can afford at a time like this to be liberal and humane, with all the greater satisfaction, because she has every reason to believe that such a line of conduct is Christian-like, wise and absolutely safe.

The colored Ku-klux of Texas appear to be getting in their work on negroes who don't agree with them. What will Brother Blaine say to this?

The republican Bull of the Woods will have to be dehorned, or he will destroy his dear party.

The gentleman who organized the cotton bagging trust was before a congressional committee yesterday. His testimony is mighty interesting reading.

Congress and the Message.

The New York Sun thinks it is a shame that the democratic house of representatives has not hastened to endorse and back up the president's fisheries message. Perhaps this language is a trifle strong, but it is certain that the halting and delay on the part of the democratic house is not calculated to create a favorable impression on a public that is ripe for definite action.

The trouble seems to be two-fold. In the first place, the foreign affairs committee was scattered to the four winds, and, in the second place, the house has no quorum and has had none since the 25th of July, according to reports.

This is bad—very bad. It would be bad enough at any time, but it is worse now when every democrat in the country, and especially every democrat in congress, should be alive to the necessity of strengthening the hands of the president so far as they need strengthening, and of helping the party in the campaign it is making against the corrupt organization which calls itself the republican party.

Since the Sun's editorial was written the foreign affairs committee has unanimously reported a bill granting the president the powers he asked for. But it must not be understood that this action is binding on the republicans. Retaliation is now a party issue, with the democrats and those who believe in an American policy on one side, and those who believe in the infallibility of Blaine on the other.

We shall have a very different result when the matter comes before the republicans of the senate. When the treaty was for consideration, the senate republicans announced that it was too tame—too conservative—and on those grounds they rejected it. They wanted a definite and an aggressive American policy, and when the president, in his admirable message, met their views, he exploded a bomb in their corrupt camp that tore their position to pieces.

The situation has changed. The senate has rejected the treaty, and now that the president has made the most of the situation, they seem to be in favor of anything except retaliation. The truth is that the republican senators are either the attorneys of or stockholders in the great railroads that have connection with Canada, and the president's policy would be a tremendous draft on their resources. Viewed in this light, the opposition of the senate republicans to a policy of retaliation can be clearly understood. They stand with the great republican Bull of the Woods.

The most effective democratic campaign of the season is Brother Jonah Blaine. He makes the welkin ring like a fire bell in the night.

CANDIDATE HARRISON is still in hiding. He is trying to discover whether he or Blaine will be president in the impossible contingency of a republican victory.

Willing to Do Anything.

A New York contemporary says that with the coming of autumn the city is flooded with young men seeking employment. Very few indeed are going into a special occupation. As a rule, they claim that they are willing to do "anything." This is true in a measure of Atlanta, and the remarks of the New York paper apply to the situation here. When a young man is ready to do anything it means that he has no serious aim in life. He is not conscious of having any special gift, and has not made up his mind to cultivate it. He is after a salary first—his line of employment is a secondary consideration.

Now, there is nothing much in such a young man. He will start at the bottom of

the ladder and at the end of his career he will be found literally holding his own. But the youngster who comes to the city firmly convinced that he was born to make his mark in a certain business or trade, and determined to push his way into it, is made of different stuff. Young men of this class begin as apprentices or clerks on small salaries, and by sheer will power and industry force ahead until they become capitalists and the leading men of the community. Their devotion to something concentrates their mental force and makes them strong. On the other hand, the "anything" young man scatters his energies.

Briefly, all this simply amounts to saying that the youth who goes to the city to seek his fortune should find out what he is fit for, and go at it and stick to it, doing his level best all the while. There is another thing, too, that should be said—half or two-thirds of the boys who leave the country every year for the city would do much better to remain at home.

THE rise and development of the trust is marvelous. By a single bound it passes from a "private affair" to a "state issue."

MURPHY, N. C., is the only city which has notified Surgeon-General Hamilton of its willingness to receive yellow fever refugees. The marine hospital service authorities have established a system of parole which will doubtless give the people of Jacksonville the desired relief.

STRONG BLACK COFFEES and the smoking of a pipe or a cigar morning and night at this season of the year saves many a man from an attack of yellow fever and other fevers. Some people denounce coffee and tobacco, but the use of a thing is very different from its abuse.

TYPHOID FEVER KILLS more people in this country every year than most of the yellow fever epidemics do. Yet nobody runs away from typhoid fever. They stay where they are and take the chances. But at the first hint of "yellow Jack," country settlements, villages, towns and whole cities lose their heads and run of as fast as their legs will carry them. In Havana yellow fever sometimes prevails all the year round, but the citizens stay there, and American tourists visit the city and never think of danger. Why does a touch of the disease in this country produce such a general scare?

ACCORDING to an exchange the New York Herald charges \$25,235 for its lowest priced column, and \$18,000 for the highest priced advertising columns per year. Notwithstanding these figures the paper appears to be pretty well filled with "ads." It is generally patronized by business men who have grown rich, and, surely, if advertising did not pay, they would not pay such prices to place their business before the people.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's recent message has attracted attention in France. French newspapers are explaining the significance of that Canada is a large body of water filled with valuable fish, and that the quarrel turns upon the ownership of Three Mile Limit, an island which lies near the mouth of the River Montreal.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL says that cremation is a subject from which he prefers to turn away, but he does not think it unscriptural, and admits that the progress of population may make it almost a physical necessity.

AFTER THE EPIDEMIC runs its course the people of Jacksonville will doubtless go to work in earnest to construct an efficient system of sewers, and an effort will be made to keep the city as clean as a pin. With proper care the yellow fever can be kept out of Florida.

HOW MANY INHABITANTS will Atlanta have in the year 1900? Predictions are in order and the man whose guess pans out best will be the sensation of the day twelve years from now. Seriously, what will be Atlanta's population in the year 1900?

A WEEK'S RECESS. During which efforts will be made to defeat Tillman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 31.—[Special.]—The convention of the second congressional district, which has been in session at Aiken since Tuesday last, adjourned today till September 11.

Due Tuesday and seventy-four ballots were taken without a change of vote standing: Tillman 20, Aldrich 15, Henderson 10. Tillman's vote is that of Edgely and Hampton counties. Aldrich has Harwell and Colleton, and Henderson Aiken.

At the close of the 17th ballot a recess was taken for an hour. After the recess Mr. Sawyer, of Aiken, moved that the convention adjourn till September 11, and, after a brief discussion, the motion was adopted.

It is, of course, impossible to predict absolute results, but the general opinion is that this action means the defeat of Tillman, and should politically confidently predict the nomination of Henderson when the convention reconvenes.

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN DAKOTA. HOWARD, Dak., August 31.—Great excitement exists among all classes here, brought about by the finding of gold that thickly mined and unmined sections of the state.

Rarely has such a harvest been known in Russia as that of the present year. The granaries are already filled to overflowing, and farmers are puzzled to know what to do with their surplus.

A Texas paper mentions a wedding in which a romantic young man named Lightfoot was married to a young woman in the middle of Red river, the preacher and everybody else having waded out from shore.

Dr. William Knight, professor of anatomy at the Ohio Dental college, had his arm nearly eaten off by a black bear at the Cincinnati Zoological gardens last week. He had thrust his hand through the bars of the cage to give the bear some peanuts, when the brute seized his wrist with its teeth and bit the hand almost off. As a dentist Dr. Knight is prepared to testify that a bear's teeth are a most pernicious product of nature.

M. Chevreul, the aged French scientist, reached his one hundred and second birthday last week. It is probable that he will not live through the winter, his strength is rapidly failing. He spends the greater part of his time in bed, though he goes out driving on pleasant days. Parian students who called on him a few days ago were not allowed to see him, but were received by his son, a charming young man of seventy-nine.

Before Edward E. Munch, of Buffalo, died he decreed that his body be cremated in the Fresh Pond crematorium and his ashes scattered over one of the flower beds on the lawn in front of the Retort house. Mrs. Munch faithfully carried out the directions of her husband, and for weeks afterwards his light gray ashes were plainly visible on the flowers and plants where they had fallen.

Charles Bradshaw, a barber of Watertown, N. Y., was, on August 29, the owner of a remarkably precious spangle. The owner had been taught to call on the "next" he would jump into a chair, lay his head back on the "rest," close his eyes, and calmly submit to having his mustache washed and wiped off. After this he would jump down with the liveliest manifestation of joy and satisfaction. A Kingston man paid for him.

ATLANTA'S ANSWER

To the Plague-Stricken Floridians.

The City's Gates Have Never Been Shut Against the Afflicted—Governor Perry Waited Upon by the Committee.

We have met the governor and he is ours. That is about the size of the result obtained by the committee appointed to consult Governor Perry in the interest of the citizens of Jacksonville who desired to leave that city, but who were deterred by reason of the order of Surgeon-General Hamilton.

THE CONSTITUTION published the proceedings of a meeting of Floridians held in this city on Tuesday, and mentioned the fact that a committee had been appointed to go to Tallahassee and consult with Governor Perry.

This meeting was called to protest against the refusal of the Savannah, Florida and Western to accept passenger business out of Jacksonville, but it was learned later that the company's action was based on an order from Surgeon-General Hamilton, who has full charge of transportation at infected points.

Messrs. Hopkins, Van Buren and Walters are the members of this committee, and the following telegram sent to THE CONSTITUTION by Mr. Hopkins, gives the result of their visit to the governor:

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., August 31.—[Special.]—The committee had a conference with Governor Perry this evening, and he promises to co-operate with the citizens in any or all arrangements to relieve the people of Jacksonville in their desire to leave the stricken city. He says further, that if Governor Gordon and the mayor of Atlanta will assure him that they will receive the refugees that he will find a way to get the people to your city. The committee will leave here tomorrow morning, arriving in Atlanta Sunday.

This telegram was received at twelve an hour to get an expression of opinion from either the governor or mayor, but their answer was no refusal, but a reference to the fact that Atlanta has not yet refused admission to a single refugee.

This is the answer that Governor Perry will doubtless receive to any inquiries he may make as to Atlanta's future action. Confident from the first in the healthfulness of this city, and with no fears that there would be any risk in admitting refugees to the city, our people have had their doubts removed.

With this confidence increased by the experience of the past two weeks, with the city in an excellent sanitary condition and a vigilant and capable board of health, it is not at all probable that Atlanta will close her doors. The usual precautions will be continued in justice to the present good health of Atlanta, and no refugees, who are well enough to leave Florida, need feel at all embarrassed by buying a ticket to Atlanta.

The committee are to be complimented and congratulated upon the success of their visit to Governor Perry, and as Atlanta is hardly likely to adopt an early closing rule, the second exodus is as good as begun.

A FATAL CLOUD BURST.

Hot Springs Visited by a Thrilling Calamity—Several People Killed.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., August 31.—[Special.]—The most thrilling calamity that ever visited this city was experienced last night about twelve o'clock.

Rain commenced falling, and for over an hour continued with great vigor. Such torrents were never before seen here, and the immense volume of water that came from the sky with its sides swept through the streets with terrific force, and swelled the Hot Springs creek and its branch to such a resistless tide that destruction to life and property was unavoidable.

In the northern part of the city, the most disastrous results were felt. A cottage on Magnolia street, occupied by Walter Fletcher, colored, and family, was swept away with its inmates. Mattie Fletcher and her two children were picked out of the drift half mile from their home, all dead.

On Fountain street, Mrs. Charlotte Harrison lost her life by being crushed by falling timbers. Several others are missing, and it is almost certain that the fatalities will be increased, as it is difficult to penetrate the street owing to the large drift. On Central avenue the main thoroughfare of the city, the damage to property is considerable. Sidewalks are literally torn to pieces and the basements of several large houses were flooded with damaging consequences.

The total losses will approximate \$100,000. The water was so high that it was only local and no reports of damage in the interior have yet arrived. The track of the Hot Springs railroad for some miles out was badly wrecked, but the damage has been sufficiently repaired to allow the resumption of traffic.

A Chattanooga Storm.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 31.—[Special.]—Heavy rain here at night, and a quarter before six this evening a terrific storm struck this city, and the rain came down in torrents. Nearly every street in the city was flooded with water, the capacity of the sewers not being sufficient to carry it off.

Lightning struck the electric wires in the Times office, as it lightened all the employees, but no one hurt.

The storm was one of the most terrific that has ever visited this city.

Storms in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., August 31.—It has been raining hard almost constantly today throughout this section. Trains on the Little Jackson road are delayed owing to the loss of bridges and the damage has been sufficiently repaired to allow the resumption of traffic.

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day, and they had made a good catch of bass ranging from two to five pounds each.

When asked how many fish they had caught, he said: "The bass are very plentiful there."

The train stopped at Alexandria for a few minutes, and Dr. Stradman, who is detailed to inspect all trains coming from yellow fever districts, not knowing who his occupants were, stopped to board it. The conductor stopped him and inquired of the president, "I don't suppose you want to be inspected, Mr. President?"

The president laughed and said he would forego that operation.

BENNY IS A NICE MAN. So Says General Fiske Who Talks for Prohibition in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 31.—At the prohibition mass meeting here today, the principal speech was made by General Fiske.

He said: "I could not talk against republicans any more than I could scold my mother. I couldn't do that even if she was wrong. I don't wonder it takes you a long time to get out of the republican party. It took me ten years to get out of it, for I walked in battle under the banner of the party, and I have taken up this issue. They would not do it. They said: 'By and bye, wait a while.'"

The prohibitionists are not a democratic society. They are not free traders, but they are the best kind of protectionists extant. He could not say much good of President Cleveland, but General Harrison was his comrade in arms and was a good man. There were only two things talked about in this campaign of 1888. Upmost in the thought and speech of all is the topic of prohibition of the liquor traffic and the tariff. The republicans and democrats were discussing only one of these. The leader of the republican party, the unconquered king, wonderful king, wonderful man—who ought to be here working for his cause, when he came home said: 'Don't talk anything but protection. Let the party talk prohibition, for the platform will not stand it.'"

"Our infant industries are the rising generation and they ought to be protected and will be best by the savings of the cottons and woolens. We protected our laborers by closing the drug shops, for eleven-sixteenths of the money in them comes from the savings of the cottons and woolens to \$530,000,000. We propose to take care of every industry and save for the laborer every dollar he earns and let him buy his clothing more cheaply, too. Protection is a sure way to win, for this great reform, like the rising tide, is beating all along the shore. This agitation will never cease, for the platform, the speech and the pulpit are with it, and there will be no longer desolation in this fair land of ours."

THE NOMINAL LEADER.

Is Tendered a Reception at Put-in-Bay Island.

TOLEDO, Ohio, August 31.—It is understood that General Harrison has spent some of his leisure time at Middle Bass in preparing his list of acceptance, and it is stated by his friends that he will make it public when he returns to Indianapolis.

An early lunch was served today at the Middle Bass clubhouse, after which General Harrison and his friends crossed to Put-in-Bay to attend the formal reception.

At Put-in-Bay, this was a memorable day to the five hundred residents of Put-in-Bay island. Early this morning the islanders began their preparations for a reception and entertainment of their distinguished guests, General Harrison and his party. Many banners were hung to the breeze, flags raised, and houses and cottages decorated in honor of the expected guest.

About 3,000 people had assembled by two o'clock, when the guest of honor arrived. They came from neighboring islands and from Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit.

Governor Foster introduced Mr. Harrison to the audience, saying that he had agreed to be present on condition that he should not be obliged to make a speech. After a few pleasant words from General Harrison, the crowd passed before the general, shaking his hands vigorously.

At the opposite end of the steps stood Governor Foster, and many also stopped and shook his hand. General Harrison exhibited his mastery of spirits by the cordiality of his greetings.

Among the first to take his hand was a tall, portly woman, who grabbed his hand, and hanging with a look of regret, said to him: "I only wish I was a man, so I could vote for you."

General Harrison and his party returned to Middle Bass early in the evening. Both General and Mrs. Harrison express themselves as delighted with their visit, and both plainly show the benefit of their rest and exposure.

It is General Harrison's present intention to start for home on Monday.

A QUEER PROCEEDING.

Which Looks a Good Deal Like Playing the Italy.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 31.—[Special.]—Tonight the democrats have secured an injunction from Judge McAllister, of Nashville, enjoining Sheriff-elect Shelton from taking possession of the county jail.

Mr. Shelton was elected sheriff by

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

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CLARK, 151 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Especially efficient for weak and nervous ladies. It is highly recommended by physicians and druggists. Costs only \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

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and Jewelry sacrificed in order
to make room for
DR. W. L. CLAY,
432 West Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.
Most Favorable Reports From all Who Used
ATLANTA, GA., January 80, 1888.
Huntlett's Rheumatic Cure Co.
Gentlemen—I have sold Huntlett's Rheumatic

Cure for several years, and have heard the most favorable report from those who have used it.

JOHN B. DANIEL,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
A Great Blood Purifier.
ATLANTA, GA., November 4, 1887.

CARTER'S Little Pills
Positively Cured by
these Little Pills.
They also relieve Dia-

**LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

ness, nausea, drowsiness, Bad Taste in the mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-
O LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels
P. O. Box 62. J. A. NEELMS, M. D.
For sale by all druggists. **Hannett Medicine**
Co., P. O. Drawer 30, Atlanta, Ga. City office room

4, Brown Block, Wall st., where Mr. J. M. Humm-
 5, the discoverer of this wonderful medicine, can
 be found for consultation in reference to above case.
 Times their sat op ed page

Do not buy any more "Poor

Justice to Contractors.

Spiral Cotton Hose.



300 lbs.
PRESERVE

Lighter, cheaper and better

than the best rubber hose.

There are limitations, so buy only that which has one red line running through it, and which is

be made twice a month for two months in a gazette in this country.

Open card, third day May, 1888.

MARSHALL I. CLARKE, Judge,
the extract from the minutes of Fulton superior
May 8th, 1888. C. S. STRONG, C. S. C.

June 29 July 15 30 Aug 15 29

August 30th, 1888.

W. L. CALHOUN,
Ordinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES!

For the coming week we shall offer an unusual large and attractive stock from which to select watches, and we confidently assure our customers that the prices shall be as low as the lowest.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
Jewellers, 31 Whitehall St.,
top 1st col 8p

—THE—

ESTLEY PIANO

Is rapidly becoming
Most Popular Instrument
Of the present day.

SEE THEM.
CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA ST.
1st col 8th

44 Marietta St.



Do not forget that we are in the optical business. We have the very finest lenses that it is possible for skill and science to produce. We fit them up in fine gold or steel frames at very moderate prices. We freely make you the offer that you may show our goods to any leading oculist in this or any other city, and if he does not pronounce them first-class in every respect they shall not cost you one cent.

J. R. WATTS & CO.,
Jewellers and Opticians.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.
1st col 8p on front

THE WEATHER REPORT

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA.

Rain, except in southern Georgia, local rains, heavy stationary temperature, winds generally southerly.

Observer's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.
OFFICE, 1000 BROAD ST., ATLANTA, AUGUST 31.—7 p. m.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.
Observations taken at 8 p. m. Seventy-fifth Meridian time.

STATIONS.	TEMP.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Port Eads.....	29.84	S	Light
Mobile.....	29.74	S	Light
Montgomery.....	29.74	S	Light
New Orleans.....	29.74	S	Light
Baltimore.....	29.74	S	Light
Philadelphia.....	29.74	S	Light
Pennsylvania.....	29.74	S	Light
Corpus Christi.....	29.74	S	Light
Brownsville.....	29.74	S	Light
Rio Grande.....	29.74	S	Light

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.						
(Central Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.						
a. m.	29.99	76	66	SW	9	.36 Fair.
p. m.	29.94	76	68	SW	6	.T Cloudy.
Maximum Thermometer.....						84
Minimum Thermometer.....						70
Total Rainfall.....						.86